

**REMARKS**

Claims 1-2, 4-12, and 14-23 are pending in this application after this Amendment. In light of the remarks included herein, Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration and withdrawal of the outstanding rejections.

**Official Action**

In the outstanding Official Action, the Examiner rejected claims 1, 2, 6-8, 11-12, and 18-22 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over *Gomikawa* (USP 5,576,768) in view of *Amo* (USP 6,082,500); rejected claims 4, 9, and 14 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over *Gomikawa* and *Amo* and further in view of *Gatti* (USP 5,719,761); rejected claims 5 and 10 under U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over *Gomikawa* and *Amo* and further in view of *You* (USP 5,946,046); and rejected claim 23 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over *Gomikawa* in view of *Darbee* (USP 6,002,450). Applicant respectfully traverses these rejections.

Applicant wishes to thank the Examiner for indicating that claims 15-17 include allowable subject matter.

**Prior Art Rejections**

In order to sustain a rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a), it is respectfully submitted that the Examiner must meet his burden to

establish a *prima facie* case. "To establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness, three basic criteria must be met. First, there must be some suggestion or motivation, either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the reference to combine the reference teachings. Second, there must be a reasonable expectation of success. Finally, the prior art reference (or references when combined) must teach or suggest all of the claim limitations." *In re Vaeck*, 947 F.2d 488, 20 USPQ2d 1438 (Fed. Cir. 1991).

In support of the Examiner's rejection of claim 1, the Examiner asserts that *Gomikawa* teaches all of the claim elements including an information receiver (12, 13, 21) receiving first information (a1) and second information (e1), an information controller (14) extracting the first and second information, and display (31) including a first display (34) and a second display (33). The Examiner admits that *Gomikawa* fails to teach or suggest the second information being advisement information.

The Examiner relies on the teachings of *Amo* to cure the deficiencies of the teachings of *Gomikawa* citing to Fig. 6 of *Amo*. The Examiner concludes that one skilled in the art would have been motivated to combine the teachings of *Amo* with the teachings of *Gomikawa* asserting that by doing so, an information display system and method is provided that easily updates displays in the system such that information composed at a centralized location may be

easily presented. Applicant respectfully disagrees that these arguments provide a proper *prima facie* rejection.

The present invention of claim 1 recites an information receiver receiving information including at least first and second information and an information controller extracting the first and second information. Applicant disagrees that e1 of *Gomikawa* teaches the second information of the claimed invention. The information submitted by keyboard 22 (e1) is not received at the information receiver that is receiving signal a1.

Further, *Gomikawa* teaches at col. 4, lines 48-51 as follows:

A keyboard 22 equipped with keys such as a key for selecting a caption mode, a key for instructing a replay of the caption information, etc. provides a keyboard signal e1 instructed by a key operation to the microcomputer 21.

When a digital signal of a selected caption mode is supplied via the bus 20, a microcomputer 21 decodes caption data from the digital signal and stores the decoded data in a caption data memory 23 via the bus 20. In the decoding process, the microcomputer 21 carries out a parity check. The decoded data is supplied to the display controller 18 through the bus 20, when the replay operation is instructed through the keyboard 22.

*Gomikawa* teaches the data input through keyboard 22 only being instruction information for setting, for example, the caption mode. Further, there is no teaching or suggestion in *Gomikawa* that indicates that the purported "second information" input through keyboard 22 is displayed on the display area 32. As such, the Examiner's reliance on e1 to teach or suggest the second

information of the claim is insufficient to establish prima facie obviousness.

Still further, the caption extractor 13 of *Gomikawa* does not extract e1 as asserted by the Examiner. The information input at keyboard 22 is sent to microcomputer 21 for processing. There is no indication that this information is sent to the caption data extractor for extraction. Additionally, the extractor, as argued in Applicant's previous reply, does not extract the first and second information.

Still further, the Examiner's statement of motivation is insufficient to explain why one skilled in the art would be motivated to combine the advertising information of *Amo* with the *Gomikawa* system. The Examiner's statement is merely directed to updating information. However, this statement does not provide sufficient motivation as to why one would modify *Gomikawa* with advertising information.

Finally, Applicant submits that one skilled in the art would not be so motivated to combine the teachings of *Amo* with the teachings of *Gomikawa*.

*Amo* is directed to an information display system that provides for easily updating displays in a system such that information composed in a centralized location may be easily presented at displays located in elevator cabs and waiting areas (col. 2, lines 34-41). The system provides individual servers 220 within a

building which are individually and uniquely addressable allowing common information to be received by all buildings and additionally the ability to add additional individualized information relating to a specific building to the general information content (col. 4, lines 17-22).

The control center includes a system server computer 410 for gathering information pages for transmission to various building servers, the information pages including traffic reports, subway or train schedule updates, etc. As building servers are individually addressable from the system server, the specific information destined for the requisite buildings may be communicated to their respective displays without affecting the information being displayed on other buildings. As the displays are individually addressable, advertising, information, and scheduling updates are addressed to specific displays only when and where appropriate (col. 5, lines 12-31).

As such, the advertising information of *Amo* is intended to be displayed on the display. However, the input of keyboard 22 of *Gomikawa* is merely intended to provide instructions to the display device regarding the caption information. As such, one skilled in the art would not be motivated to combine the teachings of *Amo* and *Gomikawa* as asserted by the Examiner and the Examiner's combination of the cited references, without the proper motivation to so combine, amounts to impermissible hindsight.

In addition to the above arguments, the Examiner's rejections of the dependent claims still include many inconsistencies and errors. For example, with regard to claim 2, the Examiner relies on keyboard 22 to teach the second information transmitter. However, there is no reasonable interpretation that suggests a keyboard is capable of transmitting caption data. Further, there is no disclosure in *Gomikawa* that discloses the transmission of caption data from keyboard 22.

With regard to claim 18, the Examiner still asserts that *Gomikawa* discloses the information receiver receiving first and second information through different communication paths citing to a1 and e1. However, *Gomikawa* clearly shows that all information is received through input terminal 11. The Examiner did not address these arguments, as asserting in Applicant's previous Reply, in the outstanding Official Action.

Again, the Examiner rejected claim 19 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over *Gomikawa* by asserting "the claim has substantially the limitations of claim 5; therefore it is analyzed as previously discussed in claim 5 above." However, claim 5 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over *Gomikawa* in view of *You*. As such, it is unclear what references the Examiner is relying upon in support of his rejection of claim 19. The Examiner did not respond to Applicant's argument as set forth in the previous Reply.

With regard to the Examiner's rejection of claim 23, the Examiner relies on *Gomikawa* to disclose all of the claim elements except for the information display device being a remote controller. However, for the reasons noted above, *Gomikawa* is deficient in disclosing those claim elements as asserted by the Examiner for the reasons noted above with regard to claim 1.

For all of the reasons set forth above, Applicant respectfully submits that the Examiner's rejections set forth in the outstanding Official Action fail to establish prima facie obviousness. As such, it is respectfully requested that the outstanding rejections be withdrawn.

It is respectfully submitted that claims 6 and 11 contain elements similar to those discussed above with regard to claim 1 and, thus, claims 6 and 11, together with claims dependent thereon, are allowable for the reasons set forth above with regard to claim 1.

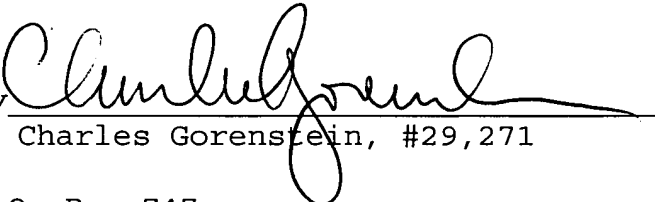
#### Conclusion

Should there be any outstanding matters that need to be resolved in the present application, the Examiner is respectfully requested to contact Catherine M. Voisinet (Reg. No. 52,327) at the telephone number of the undersigned below, to conduct an interview in an effort to expedite prosecution in connection with the present application.

If necessary, the Commissioner is hereby authorized in this, concurrent, and future replies, to charge payment or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 02-2448 for any additional fees required under 37 C.F.R. §§ 1.16 or 1.17; particularly, extension of time fees.

Respectfully submitted,

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